

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

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## The Republican

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Office up stairs in the old Plymouth Hotel.

## DIRECTORY.

MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT, A. Thompson and P. McDaniell, publishers.

CHARLES PALMER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Hats & Caps.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney & Counselor at Law. Office up stairs over Palmer's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

D. W. BENNETT's office at his residence, No. 100 North street.

BROOKS & EVANS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Ready made Clothing; corner Laporte & Mich. streets.

J. BROWNLEE & CO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Hardware & Cutlery.

DR. T. A. LEMON, Practicing Physician, and dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Paints & Groceries, east side Michigan street.

A. VINCENT, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Groceries and Provisions, east side Michigan street.

W. L. PIATT, Chair & Cabinet maker, and Undertaker. Furniture, room in north room of the old Plymouth Hotel.

J. HASELTON, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots & Shoes, and Shoe Findings, west side Michigan street.

JOSEPH POTTER Saddle and Harness manufacturer, corner Laporte and Center streets.

C. S. CLEVELAND Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, new building, north side Laporte street.

H. OGLEBERRY & Co. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Crockery &c.; in the Brick Store.

J. L. WESTERVELT & Co. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Ready made Clothing &c.

BERNARD THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Glass & Glassware, and Groceries.

BROWN & BAXTER Manufacturers of Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware, and dealers in Stoves—sign on Tin shop & Store.

C. H. REEVE, Atty. at Law. Collections punctually attended to in Northern Indiana. Lands for sale cheap.

W. SMITH, Justice of the peace, will attend to business in the Circuit and Com. Pleas courts. Over the Post office.

R. SAM'L. HIGGINBOTHAM, Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on the east side of Michigan street.

JOHN COUGLE, Keeps a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Vegetables and Meats of all kinds. Cor. Canal & Mich. sts.

D. J. D. GRAY, Eclectic Physician, will attend to calls day or night. Office four doors north of C. H. Reeve's residence.

ELLIOTT & Co. Wagon, Carriage & Plow Manufacturers, at their new stand at the south end of the Bridge, Michigan street.

DR. R. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession. Office at his residence, south Plymouth street.

A. JOSEPH, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, South Plymouth.

D. CHAS. WEST, Eclectic Physician, Office at his residence, east side Michigan street.

L. FAIRLOR, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner Center & Washington streets.

EDWARDS' HOTEL, Wm. C. Edwards Proprietor, corner of Michigan and Washington streets.

A. K. BEIGGS, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done to order. Shop south east of Edwards' Hotel.

MERICAN HOUSE, G. P. Cherry & Son Proprietors, South Plymouth.

M. P. HERB & Co., Dealers in Family Groceries, Provisions, Collectionaries &c. South Plymouth.

W. ERICK & LAMSON, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters. Shop south end of the Bridge, Plymouth, Ind.

Cheeseman's Pills.

THE True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by J. B. FERRIS & THOMPSON.

Aug. 7, 1856.

TEEGARDEN HOUSE.

V. W. AXTELL, Proprietor, Laporte, Indiana.

DOTY'S HOTEL.

62, Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

T. DOTY, Proprietor.

## Poetical.

### True Riches.

That thou loved, in the good man's path to tread  
And bent o'er the sufferer's lowly bed?  
Hast thou sought on the banyan wings of prayer  
A peace, which the faithless may not share?  
Do they hopes all bend to the spirit-land,  
And the love of a bright, untroubled hand?  
Are these thy treasures? O! rise up! Thou hast wealth that mocketh all gems and gold!

### Live in Love, 'tis Pleasant Living.

Be not harsh and unforgiving,  
Live in love 'tis pleasant living,  
If any angry man should meet thee,  
And assail thee indelicately,  
Turn not thou again and rend him,  
Lest thou needlessly offend him;  
Show him love hath been thy teacher—  
Kindness is a potent preacher;  
Gentleness is 'er forgiving—  
Live in love 'tis pleasant living—  
Why be angry with each other?  
Man was made to love his brother:  
Kindness is a human duty,  
Meekness a celestial beauty,  
Words of kind lines, spoke in season,  
Have a weight with men of reason;  
Do not be others' follies blaming,  
And their little vices naming;  
Charity is a cure for railing,  
Softness much, is all prevailing;  
Courage, then, and be forgiving;  
Live in love, 'tis pleasant living;  
Let thy loving be a passion,  
Not a complacent, fashion;  
Love is wisdom, ever giving,  
True Philosophy is loving.  
Hast thou known that bitter feeling,  
'Grieved by one's hate's concealing?  
Better love, though 'er so blindly,  
Than thy foes will call it kindly.  
Words are wind; O, let them never  
Frendship's golden love-rod sever!  
Not be angry, though another  
Says to thee, "I am thy brother."  
'Forgive,' says, let's be forgiving;  
Live in Love, 'tis pleasant living."

## Miscellaneous.

### Poetical Ditt.

The following very clever and very practical jive d'espit, addressed by the editor of the "Methodist Protestant" to his delinquent subscribers, is not copied on account of its applicability to the subscribers to the Republican; still, if any entertain fears that it will ever apply to them, and are anxious to relieve themselves from such torment, by paying their subscriptions in advance, we assure them that so far from being offended that it will be highly acceptable.

Should you ask why this dunning,  
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,  
Murmurs loud about delinquents,  
Who have read the paper weekly,  
Read what they have never paid for,  
Read with pleasure and with profit,  
Read of church affairs and prospects,  
Read of news both home and foreign,  
Read of essays and the poems,  
Full of wisdom and instruction;  
Read the bible of the markets;  
Carefully corrected weekly—  
Should you ask us why this dunning,  
We should answer, we should tell you,  
From the printer, from the mailer,  
From the kind old paper maker,  
From the landlord, from the carrier,  
From the man who taxes letters  
With stamp from Uncle Samuel—  
Uncle Sam the roadies call him.  
From them all there comes a message,  
Message kind but firmly spoken,  
'Please to pay us what you owe us.'  
Sad it is to hear such message  
When our funds are all exhausted,  
When the last bank note has left us,  
When the gold coin all has vanished,  
Gone to pay the paper maker,  
Gone to pay the tolling printer,  
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,  
Gone to pay the carrier's fee,  
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—  
Uncle Sam the roadies call him.  
Sad it is to turn our ledger,  
Turn the leaves of 'this old ledger,  
Turn and see what sums are due us,  
Due for volumes long since ended,  
Due for years of pleasant reading,  
Due for years of toilsome labor,  
Due despite our patient waiting,  
Due despite our constant dunning,  
Due in sums from two to twenty.  
Would you lift a burden from us?  
Would you drive a sceptre from you?  
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?  
Would you have a quiet conscience?  
Would you read a paper paid for?  
Send us money—send us money;  
Send us money—send us money;  
Send the money that you owe us!

RITS ON THE STAGE.—A Stride of genius, who deplores the present dearth of dramatic talent, has discovered that rats, Swedish rats at least—possess wonderful histrionic powers, and after a careful search among the sewers and barns in his native land, he has obtained a company of rat Rembles, rat Keens and rat Siddonses, who (or which, for really a neuter can scarcely be applied to such geniuses) move the Swedes to laughter or to tears, in the "cave" requires. Among his company there is a sable skinned, bright eyed rat, who plays Hamlet to perfection (arranged as pantomime, of course), and all of them play Punch and Judy with genius. The Swedish impresario is about to make his rats appear before the Persian public.

Conquer your enemies with love.

## Reports of the Departments.

The following condensed account of the Reports of the various Departments of the U. S. Government, prepared to our hand by the New York Tribune, will be found not only interesting, but containing many important facts with which every person solicitous for the well being of the Republic should acquaint himself. The almost universal corruption, and ambition to ape the aristocratic customs and manners of Europe, which seems to have seized our Sham Democratic rulers, renders it necessary for the people to look closely into public affairs, that they may be the better prepared to discharge the duties they owe themselves and posterity, in preserving and perpetuating the free institutions we yet enjoy; but which, we firmly believe, covert attempts are now being made to overthrow, under the guise of Democracy and loud professions of love for the "dear people." So far as in our power, the readers of the Republican shall be kept posted up in public affairs, by the publication of documents and facts, and thus enabled to discharge their duty to their country understandingly.

### The Treasurer's Report.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is long but able and lucid. It shows that the Federal Government is now costing the people about Sixty Millions of Dollars annually, beside the payments on account of the Public Debt, which average about Ten Millions a year. The Debt was a little less than Seventy Millions when the Pierce Administration was inaugurated, and has since been reduced to about Thirty One Millions.—Beside this, however, there are a little over Twenty Millions due to various Indian tribes, in payment for cessions of their lands, and probably Ten Millions, due to claimants of all sorts, making the present aggregate indebtedness of the Government about Sixty Millions. It is not the less true, however, that the present Administration will have reduced the Debt during its term by fully Forty Millions; but it is understood that there are Indian treaties, which have been negotiated, but not yet ratified, which will add Eleven Millions more to its amount. We apprehend, moreover, that a pretty heavy bill has been run up by the speculators' Indian War in Oregon and Washington.

The expenditures under Mr. Pierce have been larger than under any former Administration in time of peace; but the receipts have fully kept pace with them, so that this Administration, when it goes out, will leave fully Twenty Millions of Dollars in the Treasury, unless it shall devote a portion of it to paying off debt, which amounts to the same thing. During the last fiscal year, our Military service cost nearly Seventeen and our Naval over Fourteen Millions—together more than Thirty-One Millions of Dollars—at a time when we were nearly at peace with all mankind as we can hope to be this side of the Millennium.—This is more than twice the entire cost of the Government thirty years ago.—Can it be possible that our fighting, or make-believe, ought to cost us over Thirty Millions a year? Might it not be as well done by contract for less than half the amount?

In addition to our cash expenditures, however, it should be considered that we have for years been giving out Public Lands in the shape of bounties for past military services at the rate of some ten millions of acres per annum, which is so much added to the cost of the Government of our fighting.

Mr. Guthrie estimates the receipts of the Treasury for the current fiscal year, should the Tariff remain unaltered, at Sixty-six Millions from Customs, Six Millions from Lands, and One Million from all other sources—in all Seventy-three Millions. Our Imports for the fiscal year ending with last June were officially valued at Three Hundred and Twenty-seven and our Exports at Three Hundred and Fifteen Millions—an excess of only Twelve Millions on the wrong side of the ledger. But it must never be forgotten that our Exports mainly pay Specifics, while our Imports are subject to Ad Valorem duties, so that there is every possible inducement to undervalue the latter and none at all to undervalue the former. We believe our Imports are valued at the custom-houses in the average twenty-five per cent. below their market price, while our Exports are in voiced at their full value, so that the actual excess of value of our Imports over Exports is nearer One Hundred Millions than Twelve. But from this balance is to be deducted the profits of Navigation, and the proceeds of Exports like Ice, that cost little or nothing, and the actual

balance of Imports over Exports is probably about Fifty Millions. If there be no such balance, will any one tell why we buy so much on credit? and why we are always trying to "place" railroad bonds and stocks in Europe?

Mr. Guthrie urges a reduction of the Tariff, for reasons which do not seem so forcible to us as to him. How a debtor in the sum of Fifty or Sixty Millions should feel impelled to reduce his income in order to save himself from habits of extravagance and his servants from rascality, we do not perceive. Why not first pay off his debts, or provide the means for paying them? But we do not object to the mode of reduction which the Secretary indicates; in fact, we heartily approve it. No dead level of twenty per cent., nor anything like it, is countenanced by him. On the contrary, he would remove entirely the impost on wool charged on certain raw materials—Wool, Silk, Furs, Hides and Skins, &c.—so as to diminish the Revenue, simplify and reduce the labor of collection, and at the same time give advantage to our infant and struggling manufactures. In this view, we believe him entirely right, and trust that he may be heeded by the present Congress. Under this head, he exposes the defects and vices of our present Tariff with a severity all the more rigorous that it is manifestly unintended. We are quite sure he is right with regard to Wool, and that a free importation of this staple, regardless of quality or price, will prove beneficial to our wool-growers as well as woolen manufacturers. The fact stated by him that British wool actually advanced in price during the year in which the Wool duty of twelve cents per pound was taken off, is strongly in point. Our woolen manufacture is far weaker than the British, and the good effect would probably not be so speedily realized as in the British case; but activity and prosperity to our woolen manufacture would soon extend to the wool grower. Every ton of foreign wool imported and manufactured would make a market for a ton of home grown wool in the joint production of fabrics now mainly imported.

Salt is on the Secretary's free list, but not Sugar. He does not even hint at a reduction of the Sugar duty. Here, too, we agree with him. Iron and steel he discusses in such a manner as to show that he looks to the retention of the duty and the gradual expansion of the home product to furnish both in cheap abundance. The Secretary forcibly exposes the fallacy of any attempt to substitute a Specie for our present mixed Currency, but deems it incumbent on him to preach a crusade against Small Bank Notes.—We regret this. Small Notes are not necessary to the collection of his income, and he rejects them as he has a perfect right to do; but we need them in picking up our living in \$1s, \$2s and \$3s, as well as \$5s, \$10s and \$20s, from Maine to Minnesota, and we have many subscribers who, in the absence of small notes, would with difficulty pay us at all. On what principle, but that of the dog in the manger, shall the Secretary impede the receipt of our modest income, when we do all we can to facilitate the collection of his bounteous one? If any State chooses to have them why not? Mr. Guthrie's suggestion of a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the issue of Small Notes is like breaking a butterfly on a wheel—it can never be carried out.

The Secretary argues that Ad Valorem are preferable to Specific Duties, but not very heartily or forcibly. Simplicity, exactness, labor saving, honesty, are all in favor of Specific Duties. He tries to identify Specific with High Duties, in defiance of the fact that Great Britain and other Free Trade countries uphold Specific Duties so far as possible. The fact, incidentally stated by him that two-thirds of our Imports are on Foreign Account, ought to have weight in this connection.

Mr. Guthrie puts the amount of our Federal, State and Corporation stocks and bonds at Fourteen Hundred Millions of Dollars, of which over Two Hundred Millions are held by foreigners—in other words, we owe to Europe Two Hundred Millions in this shape, not to speak of others. Does Mr. G. believe that we would have been thus in debt abroad if the Tariff of '43 had been maintained? We are sure he does not.

The cost of collecting the Revenue from Customs, including Revenue Cutters, and everything that can be fairly charged to this service, is about 54 per cent. on the amount collected. This is quite large—larger than formerly. The amount of overdue indebtedness to the

Government is Twenty-four Millions, of which one quarter is utterly, hopelessly lost by the death of the insolvent debtors. Part of this large aggregate is due from defaulting officers, a fraction from insolvent Deposit Banks, but the larger amount from importers of goods under the exploded system of credits for duties.—No credits are now given for either Duties or Lands. It is wisely suggested that the hopelessly lost debts be charged to profit and loss, and stricken from the current accounts of the Treasury.

Formerly, disbursing officers settled their accounts quarterly, and were strongly tempted to use meantime the public moneys in their hands in speculations.—Now they are required to settle monthly, with the best effect. The Secretary says but one defalcation has occurred under this system. He proposes its extension so as to reach all officers entrusted with public money.

Mr. Guthrie urges an increase of the salaries of the principal Accounting officers in his Department.

He proposes that the Government should sell out the stocks held by it in sundry State corporations (for internal improvements) and sell also the State stocks in which it invested the Smithsonian and certain Indian Trust funds, pocketing the loss and re-investing in more reliable securities. This may be advisable; but if the investments had been properly made in the first instance, there would have been no need of incurring loss. State stocks are good property when judiciously bought; but investments in Arkansas or Mississippi bonds, made to benefit some Senator or carry a delegation for some Presidential aspirant, are sure to turn out badly.

—Though this Report is too long, and not always right, it is on the whole a good one, and may be studied with profit. Mr. Buchanan will be fortunate if he secures so able and upright a Secretary of the Treasury as James Guthrie.

### The General Post-Office.

It appears from the Postmaster-General's Reports that the number of Post-Offices in the Union on the 30th of June last was 25,663. Of these, 339 have an income of over \$1,000 per annum, and the Postmasters appointed by the President, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The total compensation of Postmasters was, for the last fiscal year, \$2,102,890. The number of mail route contractors was 3,372; of mail agents, 394, and of mail messengers, 1,105. The mail was carried over 20,323 miles by railroad, over 14,951 miles in steamboats, over 50,453 miles in coaches, and over 153,975 miles by inferior conveyances. The cost of transportation for each mile traveled is, by railroad, 10.6 cents; by steamboat, 20.3 cents; by coach, about 7 cents; and by inferior conveyances nearly 8 cents per mile. The total cost of mail transportation for the current year, including the salaries of agents and messengers, but excluding the ocean service, is \$6,576,129.

The Postmaster-General renews his complaint of the large amount paid by the Panama Railroad, amounting for the last fiscal year to \$141,308; and for the first quarter of the current fiscal year to \$14,308. He recommends an act limiting the amount to be paid for that service to \$50,000, and an appropriation of \$200,000 toward a semi-monthly mail, via Nicaragua or Tehuantepec, giving, with the Panama route, a weekly mail to California.

The total expense of the Department for the last fiscal year was \$10,405,296. The entire revenue, including the annual amount of \$700,000 for mail service rendered the Government, was \$7,620,821, showing a deficiency of \$2,784,475, which considerably exceeds the average of the preceding three years.

The expenditures for the current year are estimated at \$10,668,675. The revenue at \$9,991,784.

The foreign mail service occupies a large part of the Report. No postal convention with France has yet been concluded, though provision has been made for the transit conveyance through England to France, Algeria and all those parts of Turkey, Egypt, and the Levant, with which France has postal communication of books, newspapers and other printed matter, upon prepayment of the same rates of United States postage as are chargeable on the same matter when sent directly to France.

A proposition from Great Britain is pending to reduce the inter-ocean postage between the two countries to twelve cents the single letter, or one half the present rates, but is yet delayed, in consequence of another proposition attached to it as a condition, that the transit charge on all British and American mails passing through the two countries respectively shall be reduced to a uniform rate of 12½ cents the ounce, without which the proposed reduction of postage would, in the Postmaster's opinion, operate greatly to reduce the receipts of the United States mail ship lines.

Arrangements have been completed with the postal authorities of Great Britain and Canada for a mutual registration of valuable letters.

Postal conventions are pending with Holland and Mexico, and an informal arrangement has been concluded with Hamburg for an exchange of mails by the Hamburg steamers, but only letters to Hamburg itself can be sent by this conveyance.

The aggregate postage, foreign and domestic, on mails transmitted by the United States steamship lines, was last year \$1,035,740, a falling off of some \$25,000, as compared with the previous year.—Deducting the inland postage, the net revenue from ocean postage by the Collins line was \$339,749, by the Bremen line \$86,403, and by the Harve line \$71,882.

The total amount of letter postage on British mails was \$897,648, on Prussian closed mails \$299,578, and on Harve mails \$16,914. The Postmaster complains that the system of optional prepayment works unfavorably to the United States, the option of not prepaying being disproportionately availed of abroad, which throws the trouble and expense of collecting almost the entire postage, and of accounting to the foreign countries for their share of it, upon the United States Post Office Department.

The abolition of the franking privilege is urged, or also that the Department be allowed to charge the Government the ordinary rates on franked matter; also the abolition of the fifty per cent deduction on the postage of periodicals paid in advance. With these changes and the relief of the Department from the burden of the ocean mail service, the Postmaster would think that his Department would support itself. As to the ocean mail steamers, the Postmaster General does not understand why some of them should not start from other ports than New-York. The obvious reason is that New-York is the centre at once of our foreign and of our domestic traffic; and that so far as the support of the lines depends upon passengers, New-York has decided advantages over all other ports. The failure which the Postmaster mentions in case of the ocean mails carried from New-Orleans, are not much of an argument for diffusing the service.

### Affairs of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior complains bitterly of, and dilates at length upon, the immense amount of work he has to do, and the incongruous nature of the matters over which his jurisdiction extends. He protests against any further burdens being imposed upon his department, and evidently hints, though he says nothing directly on the subject, at the propriety of erecting a new Department or two to share his labor.

The surveys of public lands have progressed with rapidity; but of the seven millions nearly or quite ready for the market, a large portion has been withdrawn from sale in consequence of the recent railroad grants, and cannot be restored for nine months or more.

The actual settlement clause in the graduation act seems to be almost universally neglected, and the Secretary appears to be of opinion that it might be dispensed with altogether.

There has also been a good deal of cheating in locating the State swamp lands; but the Secretary thinks that the shortest and easiest way will be to overlook all departures from law, and to confirm without question the selection made by the States interested.

The sales of land for cash the last fiscal year have been 9,227,875 acres for \$8,821,414. There have been located on military land warrants 8,389,480 acres. There have been selected under rail road donations about 15,650,000 acres, and confirmed to the States under the Swamp Land grant 6,035,000 acres. The public domain has thus been diminished to the extent of 39,238,000 acres.

The sales for cash during the second and third years of the current calendar year were 2,000,065 acres for \$1,906,882.—The total sales for the four years past have been 30,935,174 acres for \$27,940,151; while, including military bounties, swamp lands, and railroad grants, the total alienations amount to about 94,000,000 acres.

On the 30th of June last there were 13,929 pensioners, at a cost of \$1,360,694. In this department, too, many frauds are perpetrated, and the Secretary calls for additional power to strike from the lists the names of those who have ceased to be entitled to invalid pensions.

The number of patents issued during the year is about 2,600.

The abuses of the Judiciary department are still far from being cured, and the Secretary calls for new laws—which we doubt not are very much needed—to suppress the peculating spirit which prevails there.

The Indian Agents, too, the Secretary thinks, need looking after, and he suggests the appointment of a traveling agent to visit them and report on their proceedings.

There are now twenty Indian treaties before the Senate involving the cession of 122,000,000 acres of land for a consideration of about \$11,000,000. The Indians within our limits are estimated at about 300,000 souls. As we become more familiar with the more remote tribes, it is found that their numbers have in general been greatly exaggerated. The Indian Department costs about \$6,000,000 annually. The Secretary evidently concurs in the opinion, so generally expressed by all who have impartially examined the subject, that it is in

the aggressions of unprincipled white men that all our Indian wars take their origin. Under these circumstances he thinks the only policy that promises protection is the system of colonization upon limited reservations—a policy which he represents as going on very favorably.

## Vote of Indiana for President.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
	Buch.	Fec.	Fill.
Darviss	1115	27	939
Dubois	1191	21	44
Gibson	1277	277	731
Knox	1512	567	536
Marion	970	76	286
Pike	722	60	874
Posey	1819	306	625
Spencer	1259	235	608
Vanderburg	1580	372	840
Warrick	1506	107	480

SECOND DISTRICT.			
	Buch.	Fec.	Fill.
Clark	1950	490	1071
Crawford	735	24	510
Floyd	1767	228	1262
Harrison	1697	773	625
Orange	1207	49	626
Perry	1019	306	625
Scott	658	264	273
Washington	1778	332	695

THIRD DISTRICT.			
	Buch.	Fec.	Fill.
Bartholomew	1844	1292	142
Brown	681	148	90
Jackson	1693	291	921
Jefferson	1918	2336	421
Jennings	1159	1293	172
Lawrence	1226	480	463
Monroe	1187	512	381
Switzerland	1121	228	1040

FOURTH DISTRICT.			
	Buch.	Fec.	Fill.
Decatur	1639	1718	61
Dearborn	2619	1573	297
Franklin	2257	1437	37
Ohio	503	106	350
Ripley	1661	1425	143
Rush	1685	1644	63

FIFTH DISTRICT.			
	Buch.	Fec.	Fill.
Delaware	992	1736	83
Fayette	1002	1198	40
Henry	1229	3741	49
Randolph	1253	2042	59
Union	719	763	14
Wayne	1958	3689	104

Wayne	1938	3689
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Hancock	1343	962
Hendricks	1378	1680
Johnson	1608	1495
Marion	3738	3697
Morgan	1558	1573